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## YELLOW PERIL OF DEMOCRACY

W. R. Hearst is so Denom-  
inated by Watterson.

## FEAR GROWS OF HIS NOMINATION

Is Developing Strength to an  
Extent Which Alarms Conser-  
vative Element of Party.

## JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER HAS STRONG FOLLOWING

He Is Favorite With Democrats  
in Congress, Though Hill's  
Friendship for Him  
Is Said to be a  
Drag on His  
Chances.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—"The Yellow Peril" Henry Watterson has denominated the possibility of the nomination of William R. Hearst to the presidency by the Democrats at St. Louis. It will be recalled that the term was first used by Bigelow Paine. I think, about the time of the Boxer uprising in China, when he was trying to convince the readers of a New York Sunday paper that there was danger of China discovering her power and rising in her might and sweeping away the civilization of the Occident. Mr. Watterson has adopted it for the purpose of expressing his conviction of the danger of Mr. Hearst capturing the nomination at St. Louis. Recent mention was made in this correspondence of the fact that the leaders of the Democratic party are beginning to realize that the candidacy of Mr. Hearst is a much more serious matter than they and the country generally thought it to be when it first became known that he was an aspirant for the highest elective office in the world. It is developing strength to a degree that alarms the conservative element in the party. His papers, one in New York, one in Chicago and one in San Francisco, are doing all that can be done to further his candidacy. Indeed, in the history of the history of politics has used his own newspaper property in his own behalf so boldly as Mr. Hearst is doing right now. The New York American has a column or so every day of "clippings" from the press of the country favorable to the candidacy of Mr. Hearst, and the out-of-town politician who goes to New York with a longing to read in print an interview with himself has only to consult the New York American and he can see himself quoted in the paper the next day as declaring that the country is for the nomination of the owner of many newspapers.

Very Scarce.  
Two facts have become very clearly brought out in the course of the past week or so. One is that the Democratic senators and representatives who are for Mr. Hearst are so scarce that it is not known that there is one such. The other fact is that the Democrats are fearful that he and Mr. Bryan may be able to so strongly influence the convention that they will dominate it, and prevent the adoption of a conservative platform. The wisest leaders of the party have said it is necessary in order to have the ghost of a chance of winning. Some even fear that Mr. Hearst and Mr. Bryan, by uniting, may develop sufficient strength to be able to name the nominee. He would be a man upon whom the party could easily unite, for his name would almost certainly be William Randolph Hearst.  
Some of the Northwestern Democrats are afraid that Hearst will capture the nomination in Wisconsin and Minnesota. One of the most distinguished Democrats from the former State said that he believed Mr. Hearst would have an instructed delegation from the former State. It is clearly a case of a man needing deliverance from his friends. For it is known that while Mr. Hearst is dead so far as being an active factor in the politics of New York State is concerned, Tammany, his ancient enemy, is still in a state of confusion. He has not yet decided for any candidate. Every effort has been made to induce Charles F. Murphy, the leader of the Tammany tribe, to indicate his preferences. But the wily successor of Croker and a long line of astute leaders has remained silent. A line has been gotten on his attitude towards Judge Parker. It is known that Tammany favors the nomination of the New York chief justice.

Parker Their Favorite.  
There can be no question that the sentiment of the Democrats of the Senate and House is overwhelmingly for the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York. It is said that his great weakness is the friendship of David B. Hill. It is clearly a case of a man needing deliverance from his friends. For it is known that while Mr. Hearst is dead so far as being an active factor in the politics of New York State is concerned, Tammany, his ancient enemy, is still in a state of confusion. He has not yet decided for any candidate. Every effort has been made to induce Charles F. Murphy, the leader of the Tammany tribe, to indicate his preferences. But the wily successor of Croker and a long line of astute leaders has remained silent. A line has been gotten on his attitude towards Judge Parker. It is known that Tammany favors the nomination of the New York chief justice.



THEIR VALENTINES!

## MARTIN FOR GOOD ROADS

Heartily Favors Legislation Pro-  
viding for National Aid for  
Highway Improvements.

## CREDIT DUE MAJOR OTEY

Late Member From Sixth Vir-  
ginia District Revived Interest  
in the Movement.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Senator Martin is heartily in favor of legislation providing for national aid in the permanent improvement of the roads of the country. He has devoted much thought to the subject, and is satisfied that the general government should take it up and begin as soon as possible to improve the highways of the entire country.  
"I am heartily in favor of the passage of a bill giving Federal aid to the construction of a good system of permanent roads," said Senator Martin, in the course of a conversation at the Capitol today. "I do not understand," he continued, "why reference is constantly made to Mr. Brownlow in this connection. Mr. Brownlow did not originate the idea of Federal aid for the construction of good roads, nor did he originate legislation looking to that end. Several times in past years bills have been introduced with this object, and then seemed to attract little attention. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, and Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, have proposed legislation of this character, and the late Peter J. Otey, of the Sixth Virginia District, introduced a bill on the 7th of March, 1902, providing for the construction of a system of good roads in this country, and to him should be accorded the credit of reviving the subject in Congress in recent years. The bill which he introduced was a very comprehensive measure. It attracted wide attention and was very generally discussed in the press of the country. After the death of Major Otey, Judge William F. Rhea, who was then the representative from the Ninth Virginia District, introduced practically the same measure on the 7th of May, 1902.  
Brownlow Bill Later.  
"The Brownlow bill came after these bills, and after Judge Rhea had retired from Congress. The first Brownlow bill was introduced November 29, 1902. The provisions of the bill, however, appear to have been entirely unsatisfactory, and several others on the same subject have been introduced in each branch of Congress. The bill which now seems to be attracting most attention and to be the most satisfactory is the one introduced some weeks ago by Senator Latham, of South Carolina. However, none of these bills have yet been reported from the committee to which they were referred, and I have no doubt they will be materially changed in committee.  
"The subject is certainly attracting a great deal of attention in Congress, and even more throughout the country. I am constantly receiving letters from Virginians urging me to give my support to a good roads bill. I feel the proposition is one of deep interest to the people of the country, and is certainly of great importance to their welfare. I am very sympathetic with the subject, and I have no doubt that I will do all in my power to perfect a measure and introduce it through the Congress, giving liberal aid for the purpose of constructing a system of good and permanent roads. I believe a bill of this character will eventually meet with approval and pass both branches of Congress."

## DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

Who They Will be Question Now  
Interesting Virginia Republicans.

## Richmond Merchants Will Offer Many Bargains in the Times-Dispatch During This Week. Watch for Them.

sources that District Attorney L. L. Lewis will not be a delegate, not desiring to be. The four most likely to be chosen are said to be Collector of Internal Revenue Park Agnew, of Alexandria; ex-Congressman R. T. Thorpe, of Norfolk; Marshal S. Brown Allen, of Staunton; and probably Congressman Campbell Stemp, of Wise, or J. S. Browning, of Shenandoah, as the fourth delegate.  
For delegates for the Third District Morgan Treat is considered fairly certain to be one. Manchester has already endorsed him. Postmaster Wray T. Knight may be the other one.

## REV. CLINTON LOCKE DIES OF HEART FAILURE

(By Associated Press.)  
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 13.—Rev. Clinton Locke, for many years pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, this city, is dead at Biloxi, Miss. The cause was heart failure. He went to Biloxi in a low state of health last Tuesday, accompanied by his family, who hoped that an escape from the rigors of the northern winter would benefit him. He died at midnight last night unexpectedly. The family left with the body to-day for Chicago.

## ADMIRAL COOPER IS ORDERED TO SHANGHAI

(By Associated Press.)  
MANILA, Feb. 13.—Rear-Admiral Cooper, in command of the squadron composed of the New Orleans, Raleigh, Frolic and Annapolis, is under orders to sail for Shanghai. The ships probably will sail on Monday next.

## ROBERT K. POLLOCK DIES AWAY FROM HOME

(By Associated Press.)  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 13.—Robert K. Pollock, telegraph editor of the Chattanooga Times, died to-day at Albuquerque, N. M., of consumption. He was one of the best known newspaper men in the State.

## NEGROES FAILED TO PROVE ALIBI

On Circumstantial Evidence,  
But That Is Very  
Strong.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
WYTHEVILLE, VA., Feb. 13.—James Crockett and Ed. Shelton, the two negroes under arrest charged with the assault and robbery of Mrs. John McMillan at Ivanhoe on Thursday, were given a preliminary hearing to-day and sent on to the grand jury. They will be brought to Wytheville to-morrow and held in custody until the grand jury has heard the evidence. The evidence against them is circumstantial and very convincing. The negroes tried to prove an alibi, but failed.

## AN ENGINEER'S HEAD NEARLY TORN OFF

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
BLUEFIELD, W. VA., Feb. 13.—W. R. Holliday, an engineer on the Pocahontas division of the Norfolk and Western Railway, was instantly killed at Flat Top today. He was leaning out of his cab when his head came in contact with a car standing on a side-track. His head was partly torn off.

## A STUDENT'S IMPRESSIONS

Tells of the Fire in Baltimore  
One Week Ago To-  
day.

## ALSO WRITES ABOUT WAR

Says Japanese Student at Johns  
Hopkins Is Apprehensive  
of the Result.

Descriptions of the great Baltimore fire of recent date have been numerous and full. In a personal letter to a friend here, however, a young student at Johns Hopkins University gives a vivid account of the wonderful and terrible scene from a more intimate viewpoint than that of most of the others. The writer is Mr. Horace E. Flack, of North Carolina, who is now taking a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins. His letter is addressed to his cousin, Mr. William H. Hefner, secretary and general manager of the American Ministers' Life Insurance Company, of this city. Mr. Flack says:  
"You may want an eye-witness to describe the scene. Well, that is impossible—at least, so with me—and I hardly believe any one capable of expressing the emotions and sensations which one experiences on witnessing such a sight as the people of Baltimore did on Sunday night and Monday past. It was an imposing spectacle, I imagine that if the old fire-whippers could have witnessed the deluge of fire which gutted our city, they could well have imagined it a god and have fallen down and worshipped it. I must admit that I was often forgetful of the great ravages the flames were committing, being so enraptured, fascinated, or whatever term you may apply to it, by the splendor, the magnificence, the grandeur of it, as the forked tongues of fire hissed and seethed and roared on and upward, sweeping everything before it. One stood as if dumfounded, held entranced by the fire god, when, as if freed from every restraint, he did his worst and leveled the works of man as if to exhibit his power.  
"One was not so entranced all the time, for there were many pictures, sad and awful, which recalled one from the enchantment's realm to the awful, direful and deplorable realities. Every few minutes witnessed the crumbling walls, which fell with a crash, having been overcome by the fiery monster. Then there was the seething, surging mob, jostling each other on every hand. One could see men frantically wringing their hands and women almost prostrated from fright. All was held, as if by a magic hand, however, to the scene of the disaster, only the real danger from falling poles and wires recalling them to their own danger. I was once in a rather close place myself, the electric poles and wires ('live') falling near me—in fact, having to run to escape them.  
"One stood looking on the fire, the men doing all in their power to stop the furious element in its course, not realizing that he was tired, until overcome and exhausted, he realized that he would have to take a rest.  
"The grandest spectacle of all was presented on Sunday night, when the

huge sky-scrapers were ablaze and the flames leaped high in the sky, as if to seize on some object there. The huge columns of smoke were all aglow and reflected back the glow of the fiery furnace below. A grander spectacle I've never seen, and never expect to see again on earth. If old Nero could have witnessed it from the roof of some nearby building, he could probably have given forth very melodious strains and poetry which would shame Shakespeare, all the bards, and even the muses themselves.  
"Quite the opposite effect is produced on one who visits the ruins. Instead of being fascinating and seductive, while at the same time appalling and horrible, it is now depressing. One better realizes the ravages of the fiery fiend by witnessing the results of its work. There lie heaps and masses of debris all over the streets, and tangled wires, while here and there loom up shattered fragments of walls—yonder a high, towering remnant of a once magnificent building, grimly pointing into the sky, all but buried in the debris. The scene is a lonely and depressing one.  
"Fire proved the stronger of the elements here. Water could not quench its thirst, and walls of stone and brick and iron and steel could not stop its course. Even with the assistance of man, with all his ingenuity—the use of dynamite—all did but seem to lend strength and fury to the uncontrolled steel. Huge buildings were hurled into the sky by mines, but nothing daunted, the flames leaped across the chasm and continued their course unabated.  
"The city is just beginning to rouse itself from the stupor into which it was thrown by the shock of the great calamity that has befallen it, but the prospect seems bright now for greater and more magnificent buildings, and I believe in a few years Baltimore will have recovered from the blow and be in a more prosperous condition than at present.  
"Am glad the 'Japs' are successful, and may they continue to be so, if war must be. For I believe they are in the right. There is a 'Jap' here at the Hopkins, and a very bright fellow, too. He is very patriotic, though he has some fears as to the outcome of the struggle. The old 'Bear' ought to be made to feed on his own resources, and not allowed to prey on weaker powers. I shall watch the struggle with keen interest and anxiety."

## MASS-MEETING TO ENFORCE LAW

Citizens of Newport News Tire  
of Political Factional  
Fight.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Feb. 13.—The citizens of the East End will hold a mass meeting at the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon to take steps toward having the laws of Warwick county carried out where they affect the interests of this city. Several days ago a social club manager, named Sam Peil, was found guilty of selling to non-members, fined \$50 and costs, given sixty days in jail, and required to give a bond of \$50 for six months.  
Just after the court had ruled in the case, the magistrate being Justice Henry F. Jones, Chief of Police Williamson, of Bloodfield, put in his appearance and at the point of a pistol took the prisoner from the court and released him. This action was the result of a petty war between political factions. The social clubs against which the citizens are making a fight are located on Chestnut Avenue, just outside the city.

## NO NORMAL SCHOOL YET

Establishment of an Additional  
One Has Been Deferred  
for Two Years.

## WILL CHOOSE SITE SOON

Joint Committee Will Inspect  
Those Offered and Report  
to Next Assembly.

The legislative joint committee on site for the proposed additional normal school for white women has decided to defer visiting the various towns offering sites until after the adjournment of the General Assembly, and since they must report with recommendation to the next Assembly, there can be no new normal until after January, 1906. This failure to recommend a site at this session defers the establishment of the school at least for two years, and in all probability for three or four, since buildings will in all probability have to be erected. The delay in the matter will relieve the present General Assembly from the necessity of appropriating any money for the purpose and will add to the sum available for other purposes.  
Hon. Frank T. West, chairman of the special joint committee to investigate the sites, donations and other inducements that may be offered to secure the new normal school, came to the city Friday night loaded with applications from some thirty towns. Some of the applications are backed by large donations of money and of land. He says the white State is in full sympathy with the matter, and an active interest in the advancement of higher education for the white female teachers.  
The committee met yesterday at 10 o'clock. There were present Frank T. West, George B. Keese, R. B. Lee, Jr., George R. Ford, A. M. Bowman, J. Boyd Sears and L. P. Stearnes. The committee received supplemental proposals from many towns, and after hearing informally the verbal statements of several gentlemen, went into executive session, and it was decided that the committee would during the last of May or first of June visit all the places asking for the location.  
Among the cities making proposals for the site of the proposed school are Salem, Bedford, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Wytheville, Harrisonburg, Front Royal, Woodstock, Warrenton, Culpeper, Massanutten, Alexandria, Charlottesville, Gordonsville, Basic City and others.  
Members of the joint committee on site not present at the meeting were Senators St. Clair and Burkholder and Delegate Stafford.  
Among those who appeared before the committee yesterday were Messrs. C. D. Dent, Salem; H. O. Humphreys, Bedford; A. B. Coleman, Roanoke; George B. Caskie, Lynchburg; A. A. Campbell, Wytheville; George B. Keese, Harrisonburg; J. T. Gruber, Front Royal; F. S. Tavenner, Woodstock; T. C. P. Piller, Warrenton; T. H. Lion, Massanutten; R. C. Caton, Alexandria; C. G. Maphis, Charlottesville; G. S. Shackelford, Gordonsville.  
Brotherhood of St. Andrew.  
The local assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will hold its regular quarterly meeting in the lecture-room of Grace Church to-morrow evening at 8:15. At this meeting the secretary and treasurer will be elected for the ensuing year. Rev. John Moncure, of Richmond, will deliver an address. All members are requested to be present.

## WILL TAKE HIM UNDER HEAVY GUARD

Negro Will Probably Go  
to Roanoke.

## NEW LAW, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN OFFERED

And It Is Possible That the  
Felon May be Tried in  
This City.

## WILL LIKELY MAKE PLEA OF INSANITY

What the Negro Looks Like in  
His Cell at the Jail—Says He  
Wants to be Forgiven and  
That He Was Not in His  
Right Mind—Denies  
Criminal Assault.

Unless a bill now pending in the General Assembly is hurried through in time to meet the issues in the case, Henry Williams, the negro assailant of Mrs. Shields, will early in this week be taken under heavy military guard to Roanoke and there, near the scene of his recent crime, tried for his life.  
Among the people of the section where Williams' dastardly hand wrought its task of villainy, the very sight of the negro's black face is likely to cause an uproar, and a wild movement for summary infliction of punishment. Hearst already inflamed with wrath will be strained to the bursting point if the negro is taken back to Roanoke.  
But the contingency, it seems, is imperative, and while no directions have been given, the jail authorities here anticipate a removal of the prisoner on Tuesday or Wednesday. A special grand jury meets to-morrow and will indict at once, and probably fix the trial for the next day or the one succeeding. Then Williams will have to appear in the court of Roanoke, and plead for his life.  
In view of the fact that the military guard to preserve the law and prevent mob violence will be necessarily large, and extensively the bill in the Legislature providing for a change of venue has been offered. The patron of this measure is Mr. Royall, of Tazewell, and he is informed from official sources that the cost of sending a guard to Roanoke and protecting Williams during the trial will approximate \$25,000 or \$30,000. These figures are astounding, but are declared to be correct. In order to save the State this great expense, Mr. Royall offered his bill. It provides that a person charged with criminal assault on a woman, and who is a negro, may, with the consent of the judge of the Circuit Court of the county or Corporation Court of the city in which the crime is committed, be tried in any court of the Commonwealth having jurisdiction, and be punished accordingly. The bill is enough to allow time for the passage of this measure, which will be rushed through, a change of venue can be secured, and Williams can be tried here in Richmond.  
In the Jail.  
At the jail of Richmond, Williams, the self-confessed, is a shamed and dejected object. Hundreds of citizens visited the prison yesterday anxious to see this strange creature who smiles as he tells his blood-curdling tale, but all were turned away disappointed. The Governor has given strict orders that nobody be permitted near his cell. This is a precautionary measure necessary under the circumstances.  
When it is said that the negro is shamed and dejected reference is not had to these curiosity-seekers, anxious to feed upon morbid sights, but to the very jail population itself. Had as it is, this scurvy element has nothing in it so vile as the negro prisoner, and they have but slight intercourse with him. Through the winding and intricate maze of doors and bolts that leads to the impregnable cell of the negro the writer was led yesterday by a jail official. The other prisoners were in the walkway amusing themselves with the loud and coarse demonstrations that usually enliven the interior of a jail. Williams was alone and unnoticed. Every prisoner knew where he was, and pointed out the way, but not a word was spoken to him, and he, in his ragged, dirty crowd kept to the other end of the place.  
Stretched full upon his back with his face turned up and his arms under his head, lay the prisoner when the reporter reached him. He was apparently asleep and was awakened with a punch from a newspaper. Without moving the negro lay there, and, looking back over his head, began to talk in answer to questions. At first he was slow in his replies, declaring that in the advance of the trial, but while he grew animated, and interested, and, though still lying on his back, he told his tale in full.  
As negroes go, Williams is not noticeably, certainly not remarkably, evil looking. He is nearly six feet tall, and has a powerful frame. His hair is short, and there is little of it; his eyes are large and protruding. His forehead is oval, his nose is flat, and his ears are small. His teeth are almost constantly visible, which gives him the appearance of being almost continuously smiling. The whole, he is not a negro who would be singled out of a crowd as one capable of the very act of villainy. He is disquieting, a shrinking and shifty. He is coward and he admits it, nonchalantly as if it were something to his credit.  
Denies Strenuously.  
Williams is a strange enigma, a mixture of insensibility and feeling. He may be practicing for the insanity plea that he will doubtless make. At all